

THE CONTINGENT FUND

Council Wants an Accounting From the Mayor.

ALLEN'S DRAINAGE CANAL

IT RECEIVES FAVORABLE ACTION DESPITE OPPOSITION.

Resolutions Revoking the Franchises of the Salt Lake & Fort Douglas Road Presented—No Increase in the Fire Department—John Stubbs Wants to Lecture—Some More Street Paving Contemplated—Routine Matters.

The city council, among many other things, last night instructed the mayor to make an accounting for the money he has expended out of his contingent fund. The finance committee has sought light from this source for months past, but have been unable to obtain the much wanted information.

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ANOTHER DEADLOCK

Senate and House Split on the Railway Section

AND THE CODE IS HUNG UP

ACTION OF THE SENATORS INCENSES REPRESENTATIVES.

Some Important Measures Passed, Including the Irrigation, Fish and Game Bills and the Cary Land Grant Measure.

Every railroad corporation owning or operating a railroad in this state shall be liable for all damages sustained by any agent or servant thereof, by reason of the negligence of any other agent or servant thereof, without contributing negligence on his part, when sustained within this state, and no contract, rule or regulation between such corporation and any agent or servant shall impair or diminish such liability.

This is the rock upon which legislative harmony has been wrecked during the closing hours of the session. The house has passed the code with this section, but the senate committee has passed it with the section eliminated, and each body declares that it will never yield. The code will remain hung up until one side does yield.

The conference committee appointed to consider points of disagreement on the code, consisting of three members from each house, recommended to each house the adoption of the above section as a new amendment to the code on labor. The recommendation was promptly adopted by the house and was quickly rejected by the senate. The upper house asked for another conference committee to consider the matter again recommended to each house the adoption of the section. The house again adopted it, and passed the bill. The senate again rejected it, and asked for a third conference, but before the conference was held it passed the bill and returned it to the house.

The course taken by the senate around a new amendment to the code, and the members last evening indulged in much fiery denunciation of senatorial arrogance and insolence. By a unanimous vote it was determined to maintain the dignity of the house and stand firm by its previous action. The section in controversy was again adopted and inserted in the code, which was returned to the senate.

The senators declare they have five times rejected this section, in one form or another, and they will not adopt it now. The members of the lower house, however, have twice adopted it on the recommendation of a conference committee, and they do not propose to be trifled with by the upper branch. Notwithstanding their bold and defiant attitude, it is predicted that the members of the house will yield to senatorial pressure.

The house yesterday passed several important measures, including the bill on the Cary land grant, fish and game, state food and dairy commissioner and reimbursement of the civil education. The voting machine bill, the vestibule street car bill and the bill relating to publication of notices were rejected.

House bill 142, by the irrigation committee, relating to irrigation and water rights, was taken up as the special order. Debate on proposed amendments consumed all of the forenoon session. When the previous question was finally ordered, the discussion proceeded with renewed vigor.

D. S. Cook thought the bill would be much less litigation. W. C. Sorensen said the legislature was not to be taken in by the bankers, the railroads, and all the corporations, and had at last got down to the farmers, with a bill that proposed to compel them to go into the courts to defend their rights. He characterized the bill as legalized robbery.

Creer, a pioneer farmer and irrigator, declared the bill was all right, and would give Utah the best law it had ever had.

Thoreson thought the measure would be detrimental to the farming interests. It proposed to impose a tax on every acre of water right requiring him to record his water right.

Duffin delivered an impassioned speech against the bill, and declared it would drive settlers from their homes and reduce the state to a wasteland. He denounced it as an infamous measure.

Bennion, Cook of Box Elder, Murdock, Kimball of Cache and others supported the measure.

The house at length, after three hours of discussion, succeeded in reaching a vote on the measure and it was passed by a vote of 31 to 4. Before being passed, however, the objectionable features were eliminated.

CAREY LAND GRANT BILL. At the afternoon session consideration of the Carey land grant bill was resumed. The action by which it was decided that reservoir companies should have no lien on the land for deferred payments on water rights was rejected. The original provisions of the bill were retained, making such deferred payments a lien on the land and water rights.

Many other amendments were offered to the Carey land grant bill, but they were all rejected. The bill followed. It developed that there was much less opposition than on the previous evening. Cook of Rich fought the measure to the last, declaring he would not be a party to the placing of a perpetual mortgage on the homes of the settlers. The state could reclaim these lands without giving corporations the right to levy a perpetual tax on the settlers.

The bill was passed by a vote of 32 to 8.

CIVIC FEDERATION. The substitute for house bill 127, the "civic federation" bill, was taken up. The purpose of this bill is to reimburse the "civic federation" of Salt Lake for the amount contributed (about \$9,000) to the construction of the new building. The provision it provides that whenever money has been advanced to any county since Jan. 1, 1935, for defraying expenses incurred in the execution of the laws, and the money was used for such purpose, such advancement is declared a legal and valid claim against such county and shall be paid in the manner provided for the payment of other claims against the county provided, the claim is presented and filed within six months after the passage of the act. No such claim is to be paid unless the commissioners find that the money was advanced and used for the benefit of the county.

Thoreson wanted to know whether any county except Salt Lake would be affected. There were other counties that had run into debt in the enforcement of the laws, but he was informed the bill would not apply to such cases.

Wilson offered an amendment, providing that this money should not be refunded until the obligations of the county that had been paid with illegal and invalid warrants had been discharged. He thought that lawful and honest obligations should be paid first.

Sloan approved the amendment, and O'Brien thought this money was expended in a good cause and should be refunded.

"Why shouldn't the gentleman favor

the payment of the money?" inquired Wilson. "Neither he nor his constituents will pay any part of it."

Kenner advocated the reimbursement of the question of "plain, everyday honesty."

Wilson's amendment was rejected. Sheppard did not want to antagonize the bill, but he did not believe it could be passed. He did not believe the commissioners would have any right to pay this money, even though the bill passed, and they should not pay this claim until lawful obligations were paid.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 40 to 2, Sheppard and Wilson voting no.

Wilson changed his vote and gave notice that he would today move to reconsider.

Sloan moved that the reconsideration take place at once, and the house suspended the rules for this purpose. Wilson cited a previous ruling of the chair, "not 48 hours ago," that the motion to reconsider could only be made by the person giving such notice.

The chair ruled that all rules had been suspended.

The motion to reconsider was then lost.

BALLOTTING MACHINES. House bill 123, by Thoreson, authorizing the use of balloting machines, was taken up, and Roylance, expressing the belief that the people did not want it, moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Thoreson defended the bill. It simply authorized a county or city to use a trial of these machines, and ascertain whether they were better or cheaper than the present method. It did not ask for a dollar, but simply for authority to try the machines.

The speaker ordered the motion for the previous question, and the motion to strike out was then defeated.

FOOD COMMISSIONER. At this point Murdock announced that he was called home by illness and asked immediate consideration of H. B. 144, creating the office of state food and dairy commissioner.

The rules committee reported and the bill passed. It contains the same provisions as the code title adopted last week, and subsequently stricken out.

Consideration of the voting machine bill was resumed. The speaker offered a substitute for the bill, authorizing the use of any machine or mechanical contrivance for voting, the application of the county commission and for permission to use a machine to be passed on by the state board of examiners.

Kenner declared this substitute bill defective and moved that it be rejected.

Sheppard pointed out that the original bill authorized the use of a machine of but one particular brand, and Thoreson declared that the purpose of the bill was to detect the enormous election frauds that had been perpetrated in Utah. It read a good deal like the Kenner's income tax bill. He did not know that the people were demanding voting machines, and if they were, they were not demanding any particular machine. The substitute was in the interest of no particular machine, but permitted the use of any machine.

Thoreson claimed that a specific law was required to select a machine, and that the statute of other states, Sheppard, he thought, might be returning to his first love, for he proposed to give three Republican orators the right to select a machine that would not record Democratic votes.

Dresser was opposed to any monopoly bill. Kenner defended the original bill and Sloan supported the substitute.

A general discussion followed, in the course of which Parry expressed the belief that the Democratic party ought to be satisfied with the machines used in the election.

The Sheppard substitute was rejected, and the bill was then defeated by a vote of 15 to 25.

Sloan changed his vote and gave notice that he would today move to reconsider.

FISH AND GAME BILL. Senate bill 84, the fish and game bill, was taken up as the special order.

Gibson offered an amendment, permitting the use of seines in the Green, Grand and Colorado rivers, which was adopted.

Taylor wanted the protection removed from the hawk, but Cook of Box Elder protested that the hawks protected the farmers, and no change was made.

The house then relapsed into frolicsome and frisky mood and every proposition seemed to strike the members as being tremendously funny. Most of them were literally "laughed out of court."

When Wilson offered an amendment, prohibiting the exportation from the state of "any fish, bird or animal mentioned in this act," it was laughed away by all jokes aside.

Roylance pounced upon the amendment with considerable vigor and declared it was an infringement on the right of the people. The state could protect the fish and game when it was alive, but when it was dead it belonged to the people. Exportation of fish and game meant better prices for the people.

Wilson intimated that Utah county was seeking to control the fish and game legislation and remarked that Roylance was a dealer in fish and game himself. Prohibition of exportation meant cheaper fish and game.

O'Brien made a plea for cheap fish for his Oregon constituents, and Roylance declared that he would trade between the states. Kenner thought fish was "a necessary article of diet," and should be placed within the reach of the poor.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 20 to 19 and the bill was then passed by a vote of 28 to 3. Roylance giving notice of a motion to reconsider.

FORT DOUGLAS IMPROVEMENT. Senate joint memorial No. 7, asking congress to appropriate \$200,000 for improvement of Fort Douglas, was passed.

The senate notified the house that it had refused to concur in the new amendment to the labor article of the code by the conference committee and asking for a further conference.

to be distributed by the secretary of state among the executive and judicial officers, state institutions, etc.

STATE INSTITUTIONS. The same committee recommended an appropriation of \$49,750 for the State School for the Deaf, Mute and Blind for the ensuing two years and \$2,000 for the Agricultural College.

The house then took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION. Duffin presided at the evening session.

The house concurred in the senate amendments to house bill No. 24, by Creer, creating the office of state engineer, and the bill was passed.

The house concurred in the senate amendments to house bill No. 44, concerning horticultural bill, and it was passed.

Callis sought unanimous consent to introduce two bills, one providing for the erection of a hospital at Park City and the other relating to salary of recorders in counties of the eighth class, but objection was made.

A. P. Sorensen also wanted to introduce a bill, but Parry had a resolution, but objections were fired in from all sides.

The governor returned the house memorial to congress asking the rejection of the anti-scalper's bill, with the information that congress had adjourned without passing the bill.

REFUSED TO RECEDE. The governor returned the house memorial to congress asking the rejection of the anti-scalper's bill, with the information that congress had adjourned without passing the bill.

Wilson moved that the house do not recede from its action in adopting this new section. Two senate conference committees had recommended the adoption of this section, and it had been adopted and the bill again passed by the house on the preceding day.

The point was raised that the bill was in possession of the senate when the above action was taken, and the passage of the bill on the preceding day was therefore irregular.

Sheppard attacked the course of the senate and warmly denounced the action of that body. It was taking the force of its desire to add to the throat of the house. Hardly a house bill had been sent to the senate that had not come back without some trivial amendment, but he believed the house should stand on its dignity, even though the code bill should never go through.

O'Brien did not believe the house could afford to sit back on its action. The report had gone out over the state that the senate was doing all the work of the session, and the senators, by their silence, had helped to strengthen this erroneous impression.

Sloan admitted that he had not been in favor of this new section recommended by the conference committee, but now, after two senate conference committees had agreed to it, he was unwilling that the house should yield. "It is unfair," he declared, "to ask the 45 men of the house to bow down and worship nine men because they are senators."

Many are senators, but he was unwilling that the house should yield. "It is unfair," he declared, "to ask the 45 men of the house to bow down and worship nine men because they are senators."

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Rabinstein—Pres du Rinseau; b. Valse Caprice.

Schumann—Faschingschrank, No. 1. Chopin—Nocturne, op. 27, No. 1; b. Etude, op. 10, No. 12.

Bulow—Intermezzo. Barili—Cradle Song. Litz—A. Le Rossignol; b. Rhapsodie Hongroise.

SIDNEY NOT MODEST. A Canadian Who Wants One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Uncle Sam's Cash.

Toronto, Ont., March 9.—A leading law firm of this city, acting for Sidney Slocum of Hamilton, Ont., formerly of Peoria, Ill., has entered suit against the United States government for \$100,000 for false arrest and imprisonment. Slocum was arrested at Hamilton about a year ago and was extradited on a charge of attempted murder at Peoria. He was tried and acquitted after lingering in jail for several weeks. As he was leaving the court room he was re-arrested for sending obscene newspapers through the United States mails. After being incarcerated 18 days Slocum was discharged, the judges ruling that he could not be tried on a charge other than the one he was extradited upon. Slocum was put to big expense and is fighting the case.

Mrs. Leslie Carter Ill. Washington, March 9.—Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, is seriously ill at the Shoreham with acute laryngitis.

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